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# SCIENCE

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1898.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT BEFORE THE  
BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE AD-  
VANCEMENT OF SCIENCE,  
BRISTOL, 1898.

## II.

HAVING kept you for the last half hour rigorously chained to earth, disclosing dreary possibilities, it will be a relief to soar to the heights of pure science and to discuss a point or two touching its latest achievements and aspirations. The low temperature researches which bring such renown to Professor Dewar and to his laboratory in the Royal Institution have been crowned during the present year by the conquest of one of Nature's most defiant strongholds. On the 10th of last May Professor Dewar wrote to me these simple but victorious words: "This evening I have succeeded in liquefying both hydrogen and helium. The second stage of low-temperature work has begun." Static hydrogen boils at a temperature of  $238^{\circ}$  C. at ordinary pressure, and at  $250^{\circ}$  C. in a vacuum, thus enabling us to get within  $23^{\circ}$  of absolute zero. The density of liquid hydrogen is only one-fourteenth that of water, yet in spite of such a low density it collects well, drops easily and has a well-defined meniscus. With proper isolation it will be as easy to manipulate liquid hydrogen as liquid air.

The investigation of the properties of bodies brought near the absolute zero of temperature is certain to give results of extraordinary importance. Already platinum

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resistance thermometers are becoming useless, as the temperature of boiling hydrogen is but a few degrees from the point where the resistance of platinum would be practically nothing or the conductivity infinite.

Several years ago I pondered on the constitution of matter in what I ventured to call the fourth state. I endeavored to probe the tormenting mystery of the atom. What is the atom? Is a single atom in space solid, liquid or gaseous? Each of these states involve ideas which can only pertain to vast collections of atoms. Whether, like Newton, we try to visualize an atom, as a hard, spherical body, or, with Boscovitch and Faraday, to regard it as a center of force, or accept the vortex atom theory of Lord Kelvin, an isolated atom is an unknown entity difficult to conceive. The properties of matter—solid, liquid, gaseous—are due to molecules in a state of motion. Therefore, matter as we know it involves essentially a mode of motion; and the atom itself—intangible, invisible and inconceivable—is its material basis, and may, indeed, be styled the only true *matter*. The space involved in the motions of atoms has no more pretension to be called matter than the sphere of influence of a body of riflemen—the sphere filled with flying leaden missiles—has to be called lead. Since what we call matter essentially involves a mode of motion, and since at the temperature of absolute zero all atomic motions would stop, it follows that matter as we know it would at that paralyzing temperature probably entirely change its properties. Although a discussion of the ultimate absolute properties of matter is purely speculative, it can hardly be barren, considering that in our laboratories we are now within moderate distance of the absolute zero of temperature.

I have dwelt on the value and importance of nitrogen, but I must not omit to bring to your notice those little known and curiously related elements which during the past

twelve months have been discovered and partly described by Professor Ramsay and Dr. Travers. For many years my own work has been among what I may call the waste heaps of the mineral elements. Professor Ramsay is dealing with vagrant atoms of an astral nature. During the course of the present year he has announced the existence of no fewer than three new gases—krypton, neon and metargon. Whether these gases, chiefly known by their spectra, are true, unalterable elements, or whether they are compounded of other known or unknown bodies, has yet to be proved. Fellow workers freely pay tribute to the painstaking zeal with which Professor Ramsay has conducted a difficult research, and to the philosophic subtlety brought to bear on his investigations. But, like most discoverers, he has not escaped the flail of severe criticism.

There is still another claimant for celestial honors. Professor Nasini tells us he has discovered, in some volcanic gases at Pozzuoli, that hypothetical element, coronium, supposed to cause the bright line 5316.9 in the spectrum of the sun's corona. Analogy points to its being lighter and more diffusible than hydrogen, and a study of its properties cannot fail to yield striking results. Still awaiting discovery by the fortunate spectroscopist are the unknown celestial elements, aurorium, with a characteristic line at 5570.7, and nebulum, having two bright lines at 5007.05 and 4959.02.

The fundamental discovery by Hertz, of the electro-magnetic waves predicted more than thirty years ago by Clerk Maxwell, seems likely to develop in the direction of a practical application which excites keen interest—I mean the application to electric signalling across moderate distances without connecting wires. The feasibility of this method of signalling has been demonstrated by several experimenters at more than one meeting of the British Association,

though most elaborately and with many optical refinements by Oliver Lodge at the Oxford meeting in 1894. But not until Signor Marconi induced the British post-office and foreign governments to try large scale experiments did wireless signalling become generally and popularly known or practically developed as a special kind of telegraphy. Its feasibility depends on the discovery of a singularly sensitive detector for Hertz waves—a detector whose sensitiveness in some cases seems almost to compare with that of the eye itself. The fact noticed by Oliver Lodge in 1889, that an infinitesimal metallic gap subjected to an electric jerk became conducting, so as to complete an electric circuit, was rediscovered soon afterwards in a more tangible and definite form and applied to the detection of Hertz waves by M. E. Branly. Oliver Lodge then continued the work, and produced the *vacuum filing-tube* coherers with automatic tapper-back, which are of acknowledged practical service. It is this varying continuity of contact under the influence of extremely feeble electric stimulus alternating with mechanical tremor which, in combination with the mode of producing the waves revealed by Hertz, constitutes the essential and fundamental feature of 'wireless telegraphy.' There is a curious and widely-spread misapprehension about coherers, to the effect that to make a coherer work the wave must fall upon it. Oliver Lodge has disproved this fallacy. Let the wave fall on a suitable receiver, such as a metallic wire, or, better still, on an arrangement of metal wings resembling a Hertz sender, and the waves set up oscillating currents which may be led by wires (enclosed in metal pipes) to the coherer. The coherer acts apparently by a species of end-impact of the oscillatory current, and does not need to be attacked in the flank by the waves themselves. This interesting method of signalling—already developing

in Marconi's hands into a successful practical system which inevitably will be largely used in lighthouse and marine work—presents more analogy to optical signals by flash-light than to what is usually understood as electric telegraphy, notwithstanding the fact that an ordinary Morse instrument at one end responds to the movements of a key at the other, or, as arranged by Alexander Muirhead, a siphon recorder responds to an automatic transmitter at about the rate of slow cable telegraphy. But although no apparent optical apparatus is employed, it remains true that the impulse travels from sender to receiver by essentially the same process as that which enables a flash of magnesium powder to excite a distant eye.

The phenomenon discovered by Zeeman, that a source of radiation is affected by a strong magnetic field in such a way that light of one refrangibility becomes divided usually into three components, two of which are displaced by diffraction analysis on either side of the mean position and are oppositely polarized to the third or residual constituent, has been examined by many observers in all countries. The phenomenon has been subjected to photography with conspicuously successful results by Professor T. Preston in Dublin and by Professor Michelson and Dr. Ames and others in America.

It appears that the different lines in the spectrum are differently affected, some of them being tripled with different grades of relative intensity, some doubled, some quadrupled, some sextupled and some left unchanged. Even the two components of the D lines are not similarly influenced. Moreover, whereas the polarization is usually such as to indicate that motions of a negative ion or electron constitute the source of light, a few lines are stated by the observers at Baltimore, who used what they call the 'small' grating of five inches' width

ruled with 65,000 lines, to be polarized in the reverse way.

Further prosecution of these researches must lead to deeper insight into molecular processes and the mode in which they affect the ether; indeed, already valuable theoretic views have been promulgated by H. A. Lorenz, J. Larmor and G. F. Fitzgerald, on the lines of the radiation theory of Dr. Johnstone Stoney; and the connection of the new phenomena with the old magnetic rotation of Faraday is under discussion. It is interesting to note that Faraday and a number of more recent experimenters were led by theoretical considerations to look for some such effect; and, though the inadequate means at their disposal did not lead to success, nevertheless a first dim glimpse of the phenomenon was obtained by M. Fievez, of the Royal Observatory at Brussels, in 1885.

It would be improper to pass without at least brief mention the remarkable series of theoretic papers by Dr. J. Larmor, published by the Royal Society, on the relationship between ether and matter. By the time these researches become generally intelligible they may be found to constitute a considerable step toward the further mathematical analysis and interpretation of the physical universe on the lines initiated by Newton.

In the mechanical construction of Röntgen-ray tubes I can record a few advances, the most successful being the adoption of Professor Silvanus P. Thompson's suggestion of using for the anti-cathode a metal of high atomic weight. Osmium and iridium have been used with advantage, and osmium anti-cathode tubes are now a regular article of manufacture. As long ago as June, 1896, X-ray tubes with metallic uranium anti-cathodes were made in my own laboratory, and were found to work better than those with platinum. The difficulty of procuring metallic uranium pre-

vented these experiments from being continued. Thorium anti-cathodes have also been tried.

Röntgen has drawn fresh attention to a fact very early observed by English experimenters—that of the non-homogeneity of the rays and the dependence of their penetrating power on the degree of vacuum; rays generated in high vacua have more penetrative power than when the vacuum is less high. These facts are familiar to all who have exhausted focus tubes on their own pumps. Röntgen suggests a convenient phraseology; he calls a low-vacuum tube, which does not emit the highly penetrating rays, a 'soft' tube, and a tube in which the exhaustion has been pushed to an extreme degree, in which highly-penetrating rays predominate, a 'hard' tube. Using a 'hard' tube, he took a photograph of a double-barrelled rifle, and showed not only the leaden bullets within the steel barrels, but even the wads and the charges.

Benoit has re-examined the alleged relation between density and opacity to the rays, and finds certain discrepancies. Thus, the opacity of equal thicknesses of palladium and platinum are nearly equal, whilst their densities and atomic weights are very different, those of palladium being about half those of platinum.

At the last meeting of the British Association visitors saw—at the McGill University—Professors Cox and Callendar's apparatus for measuring the velocity of Röntgen rays. They found it to be certainly greater than 200 kilometers per second. Majorana has made an independent determination, and finds the velocity to be 600 kilometers per second with an inferior limit certainly of not less than 150 kilometers per second. It may be remembered that J. J. Thomson has found for cathode rays a velocity of more than 10,000 kilometers per second, and it is extremely unlikely that the velocity of Röntgen rays will prove to be less.

Trowbridge has verified the fact, previously announced by Professor S. P. Thompson, that fluor-spar, which by prolonged heating has lost its power of luminescing when reheated, regains the power of thermo-luminescence when exposed to Röntgen rays. He finds that this restoration is also effected by exposure to the electric-glow discharge, but not by exposure to the ultra-violet light. The difference is suggestive.

As for the action of Röntgen rays on bacteria, often asserted and often denied, the latest statement by Dr. H. Rieder, of Munich, is to the effect that bacteria are killed by the discharge from 'hard' tubes. Whether the observation will lead to results of pathologic importance remains to be seen. The circumstance that the normal retina of the eye is slightly sensitive to the rays is confirmed by Dorn and by Röntgen himself.

The essential wave-nature of the Röntgen rays appear to be confirmed by the fact ascertained by several of our great mathematical physicists, that light of excessively short wave-length would be but slightly absorbed by ordinary material media, and would not in the ordinary sense be refracted at all. In fact, a theoretic basis for a comprehension of the Röntgen rays had been propounded before the rays had been discovered. At the Liverpool meeting of the British Association several speakers, headed by Sir George Stokes, expressed their conviction that the disturbed electric field caused by the sudden stoppage of the motion of an electrically-charged atom yielded the true explanation of the phenomena extraneous to the Crookes high-vacuum tubes—phenomena so excellently elaborated by Lenard and by Röntgen. More recently Sir George Stokes has re-stated his 'pulse' theory, and fortified it with arguments which have an important bearing on the whole theory of the refraction of light. He still holds to their essentially transverse

nature, in spite of the absence of polarization, an absence once more confirmed by the careful experiments of Dr. L. Graetz. The details of this theory are in process of elaboration by Professor J. J. Thomson.

Meantime, while the general opinion of physicists seems to be settling towards a wave or ether theory for the Röntgen rays, an opposite drift is apparent with respect to the physical nature of the cathode rays; it beomes more and more clear that cathode rays consist of electrified atoms or ions in rapid progressive motion. My idea of a fourth state of matter, propounded in 1881,\* and at first opposed at home and abroad, is now becoming accepted. It is supported by Professor J. J. Thomson.† Dr. Larmor's theory‡ likewise involves the idea of an ionic substratum of matter; the view is also confirmed by Zeeman's phenomenon. In Germany—where the term cathode ray was invented almost as a protest against the theory of molecular streams propounded by me at the Sheffield meeting of the British Association in 1879—additional proofs have been produced in favor of the doctrine that the essential fact in the phenomenon is electrified radiant matter.

The speed of these molecular streams has been approximately measured, chiefly by aid of my own discovery nearly twenty years ago, that their path is curved in a magnetic field, and that they produce phosphorescence where they impinge on an obstacle. The two unknown quantities, the charge and the speed of each atom, are measurable from the amount of curvature and by means of one other independent experiment.

It cannot be said that a complete and conclusive theory of these rays has yet been formulated. It is generally accepted that collisions among particles, especially

\**Phil. Trans.*, Part 2, 1881, pp. 433-434.

†*Phil. Mag.*, October, 1897, p. 312.

‡*Phil. Mag.*, December, 1897, p. 506.

the violent collisions due to their impact on a massive target placed in their path, give rise to the interesting kind of extremely high frequency radiation discovered by Röntgen. It has, indeed, for some time been known that, whereas a charged body in motion constitutes an electric current, the sudden stoppage, or any violent acceleration of such a body, must cause an alternating electric disturbance, which, though so rapidly decaying in intensity as to be practically 'dead beat,' yet must give rise to an ethereal wave or pulse travelling with the speed of light, but of a length comparable to the size of the body whose sudden change of motion caused the disturbance. The emission of a high-pitched musical sound from the jolting of a dustman's cart (with a spring bell hung on it) has been suggested as an illustration of the way in which the molecules of any solid not at absolute zero may possibly emit such rays.

If the target on to which the electrically-charged atoms impinge is so constituted that some of its minute parts can thereby be set into rythmical vibration, the energy thus absorbed reappears in the form of light, and the body is said to phosphoresce. The efficient action of the phosphorescent target appears to depend as much on its physical and molecular as on its chemical constitution. The best known phosphori belong to certain well-defined classes, such as the sulphides of the alkaline-earthly metals, and some of the so-called rare earths; but the phosphorescent properties of each of these groups are profoundly modified by an admixture of foreign bodies—witness the effect on the lines in the phosphorescent spectrum of yttrium and samarium produced by traces of calcium or lead. The persistence of the samarium spectrum in presence of overwhelming quantities of other metals is almost unexampled in spectroscopy; thus one part of

samarium can easily be seen when mixed with three million parts of lime.

Without stating it as a general rule, it seems as if with a non-phosphorescing target the energy of molecular impact reappears as pulses so abrupt and irregular that, when resolved, they furnish a copious supply of waves of excessively short wave-length—in fact, the now well-known Röntgen rays. The phosphorescence so excited may last only a small fraction of a second, as with the constituents of yttria, where the duration of the different lines varies between the 0.003 and the 0.0009 second; or it may linger for hours, as in the case of some of the yttria earths, and especially with the earthy sulphides, where the glow lasts bright enough to be commercially useful. Excessively phosphorescent bodies can be excited by light waves, but most of them require the stimulus of electrical excitement.

It now appears that some bodies, even without special stimulation, are capable of giving out rays closely allied, if not in some cases identical, with those of Professor Röntgen. Uranium and thorium compounds are of this character, and it would almost seem, from the important researches of Dr. Russell, that this ray-emitting power may be a general property of matter, for he has shown that nearly every substance is capable of affecting the photographic plate if exposed in darkness for sufficient time.

No other source for Röntgen rays but the Crookes tube has yet been discovered, but rays of kindred sorts are recognized. The Becquerel rays, emitted by uranium and its compounds, have now found their companions in rays—discovered almost simultaneously by Curie and Schmidt—emitted by thorium and its compounds. The thorium rays affect photographic plates through screens of paper or aluminium, and are absorbed by metals and other dense bodies. They ionize the air, making it an electrical

conductor; and they can be refracted and probably reflected, at least diffusively. Unlike uranium rays, they are not polarized by transmission through tourmaline, therefore resembling in this respect the Röntgen rays.

Quite recently M. and Mdme. Curie have announced a discovery which, if confirmed, cannot fail to assist the investigation of this obscure branch of physics. They have brought to notice a new constituent of the uranium mineral pitchblende, which in a 400-fold degree possesses uranium's mysterious power of emitting a form of energy capable of impressing a photographic plate and of discharging electricity by rendering air a conductor. It also appears that the radiant activity of the new body, to which the discoverers have given the name of polonium, needs neither the excitation of light nor the stimulus of electricity; like uranium, it draws its energy from some constantly regenerating and hitherto unsuspected store, exhaustless in amount.

It has long been to me a haunting problem how to reconcile this apparently boundless outpour of energy with accepted canons. But, as Dr. Johnstone Stoney reminds me, the resources of molecular movements are far from exhausted. There are many stores of energy in nature that may be drawn on by properly constituted bodies without very obvious cause. Some time since I drew attention to the enormous amount of locked-up energy in the ether; nearer our experimental grasp are the motions of the atoms and molecules, and it is not difficult mentally so to modify Maxwell's demons as to reduce them to the level of an inflexible law and thus bring them within the ken of a philosopher in search of a new tool. It is possible to conceive a target capable of mechanically sifting from the molecules of the surrounding air the quick from the slow movers. This sifting of the swift moving molecules is effected in liquids whenever they evaporate, and in the case of the con-

stituents of the atmosphere, wherever it contains constituents light enough to drift away molecule by molecule. In my mind's eye I see such a target as a piece of metal cooler than the surrounding air acquiring the energy that gradually raises its temperature from the outstanding effect of all its encounters with the molecules of the air about it; I see another target of such a structure that it throws off the slow moving molecules with little exchange of energy, but is so influenced by the quick moving missiles that it appropriates to itself some of their energy. Let uranium or polonium, bodies of densest atoms, have a structure that enables them to throw off the slow moving molecules of the atmosphere, while the quick moving molecules, smashing on to the surface, have their energy reduced and that of the target correspondingly increased. The energy thus gained seems to be employed partly in dissociating some of the molecules of the gas (or in inducing some other condition which has the effect of rendering the neighboring air in some degree a conductor of electricity) and partly in originating an undulation through the ether, which, as it takes its rise in phenomena so disconnected as the impacts of the molecules of the air, must furnish a large contingent of light waves of short wave-length. The shortness in the case of these Becquerel rays appears to approach without attaining the extreme shortness of ordinary Röntgen rays. The reduction of the speed of the quick moving molecules would cool the layer of air to which they belong, but this cooling would rapidly be compensated by radiation and conduction from the surrounding atmosphere; under ordinary circumstances the difference of temperature would scarcely be perceptible, and the uranium would thus appear to perpetually emit rays of energy with no apparent means of restoration.

The total energy of both the translational



and internal motions of the molecules locked up in quiescent air at ordinary pressure and temperature is about 140,000 foot-pounds in each cubic yard of air. Accordingly the quiet air within a room 12 feet high, 18 feet wide and 22 feet long contains energy enough to propel a one-horse engine for more than twelve hours. The store drawn upon naturally by uranium and other heavy atoms only awaits the touch of the magic wand of Science to enable the twentieth century to cast into the shade the marvels of the nineteenth.

Whilst placing before you the labors and achievements of my comrades in science I seize this chance of telling you of engrossing work of my own on the fractionation of yttria to which for the last eighteen years I have given ceaseless attention. In 1883, under the title of 'Radiant Matter Spectroscopy,' I described a new series of spectra produced by passing the phosphorescent glow of yttria, under molecular bombardment *in vacuo*, through a train of prisms. The visible spectra in time gave up their secrets, and were duly embalmed in the *Philosophical Transactions*. At the Birmingham meeting of the British Association in 1886 I brought the subject before the Chemical Section, of which I had the honor to be President. The results led to many speculations on the probable origin of all the elementary bodies—speculations that for the moment I must waive in favor of experimental facts.

There still remained for spectroscopic examination a long tempting stretch of unknown ultra-violet light, of which the exploration gave me no rest. But I will not now enter into details of the quest of unknown lines. Large quartz prisms, lenses and condensers, specially sensitized photographic films capable of dealing with the necessary small amount of radiation given by feebly phosphorescing substances,\* and,

\*In this connection I am glad to acknowledge my

above all, tireless patience in collating and interpreting results, have all played their part. Although the research is incomplete, I am able to announce that among the groups of rare earths giving phosphorescent spectra in the visible region there are others giving well-defined groups of bands which can only be recorded photographically. I have detected and mapped no less than six such groups extending to  $\lambda$  3060.

Without enlarging on difficulties, I will give a brief outline of the investigation. Starting with a large quantity of a group of the rare earths in a state of considerable purity, a particular method of fractionation is applied, splitting the earths into a series of fractions differing but slightly from each other. Each of these fractions, phosphorescing *in vacuo*, is arranged in the spectrograph, and a record of its spectrum photographed upon a specially prepared sensitive film.

In this way, with different groups of rare earths, the several invisible bands were recorded—some moderately strong, others exceedingly faint. Selecting a portion giving a definite set of bands, new methods of fractionation were applied, constantly photographing and measuring the spectrum of each fraction. Sometimes many weeks of hard experiment failed to produce any separation, and then a new method of splitting up was devised and applied. By unremitting work—the solvent of most difficulties—eventually it was possible to split up the series of bands into various groups. Then, taking a group which seemed to offer possibilities of reasonably quick result, one method after another of chemical attack was adopted, with the ultimate result of freeing the group from its accompanying

indebtedness to Dr. Schumann, of Leipzig, for valuable suggestions and detail of his own apparatus, by means of which he has produced some unique records of metallic and gaseous spectra of lines of short wavelength.

fellows and increasing its intensity and detail.

As I have said, my researches are far from complete, but about one of the bodies I may speak definitely. High up in the ultra-violet, like a faint nebula in the distant heavens, a group of lines was detected, at first feeble and only remarkable on account of their isolation. On further purification these lines grew stronger. Their great refrangibility cut them off from other groups. Special processes were employed to isolate the earth, and using these lines as a test, and appealing at every step to the spectrograph, it was pleasant to see how each week the group stood out stronger and stronger, while the other lines of yttrium, samarium, ytterbium, etc., became fainter, and, at last, practically vanishing, left the sought-for group strong and solitary. Finally, within the last few weeks, hopefulness has emerged into certainty, and I have absolute evidence that another member of the rare earth groups has been added to the list. Simultaneously with the chemical and spectrographic attack, atomic-weight determinations were constantly performed.

As the group of lines which betrayed its existence stand alone, almost at the extreme end of the ultra-violet spectrum, I propose to name the newest of the elements Monium, from the Greek *μόνος*, alone. Although caught by the searching rays of the spectrum, monium offers a direct contrast to the recently discovered gaseous elements, by having a strongly-marked individuality; but, although so young and willful, it is willing to enter into any number of chemical alliances.

Until my material is in a greater state of purity I hesitate to commit myself to figures, but I may say that the wave-lengths of the principal lines are 3120 and 3117. Other fainter lines are at 3219, 3064 and 3060. The atomic weight of the element, based on the assumption of  $R_2O_3$ , is not far

from 118—greater than that accepted for yttrium and less than that for lanthanum.

I ought almost to apologize for adding to the already too long list of elements of the rare earth class—the asteroids of the terrestrial family. But as the host of celestial asteroids, unimportant individually, become of high interest when once the idea is grasped that they may be incompletely coagulated remains of the original nebula, so do these elusive and insignificant rare elements rise to supreme importance when we regard them in the light of component parts of a dominant element, frozen in embryo, and arrested in the act of coalescing from the original protyle into one of the ordinary and law-abiding family for whom Newlands and Mendeleeff have prepared pigeon-holes. The new element has another claim to notice. Not only is it new in itself, but to discover it a new tool had to be forged for spectroscopic research.

Further details I will reserve for that tribunal before whom every aspirant for a place in the elemental hierarchy has to substantiate his claim.

These, then, are some of the subjects, weighty and far-reaching, on which my own attention has been chiefly concentrated. Upon one other interest I have not yet touched—to me the weightiest and the farthest reaching of all.

No incident in my scientific career is more widely known than the part I took many years ago in certain psychic researches. Thirty years have passed since I published an account of experiments tending to show that outside our scientific knowledge there exists a Force exercised by intelligence differing from the ordinary intelligence common to mortals. This fact in my life is, of course, well understood by those who honored me with the invitation to become your President. Perhaps among my audience some may feel curious as to whether I shall speak out or be silent. I elect to speak,

although briefly. To enter at length on a still debatable subject would be unduly to insist on a topic which—as Wallace, Lodge and Barrett have already shown—though not unfitted for discussion at these meetings, does not yet enlist the interest of the majority of my scientific brethren. To ignore the subject would be an act of cowardice—an act of cowardice I feel no temptation to commit.

To stop short in any research that bids fair to widen the gates of knowledge, to recoil from fear of difficulty or adverse criticism, is to bring reproach on science. There is nothing for the investigator to do but to go straight on; ‘to explore up and down, inch by inch, with the taper his reason;’ to follow the light wherever it may lead, even should it at times resemble a will-o’-the-wisp. I have nothing to retract. I adhere to my already published statements. Indeed, I might add much thereto. I regret only a certain crudity in those early expositions which, no doubt justly, militated against their acceptance by the scientific world. My own knowledge at that time scarcely extended beyond the fact that certain phenomena new to science had assuredly occurred, and were attested by my own sober senses and, better still, by automatic record. I was like some two-dimensional being who might stand at the singular point of a Riemann’s surface, and thus find himself in infinitesimal and inexplicable contact with a plane of existence not his own.

I think I see a little farther now. I have glimpses of something like coherence among the strange elusive phenomena; of something like continuity between those unexplained forces and laws already known. This advance is largely due to the labors of another association of which I have also this year the honor to be President—the Society for Psychical Research. And were I now introducing for the first time these

inquiries to the world of science I should choose a starting-point different from that of old. It would be well to begin with *telepathy*; with the fundamental law, as I believe it to be, that thoughts and images may be transferred from one mind to another without the agency of the recognized organs of sense—that knowledge may enter the human mind without being communicated in any hitherto known or recognized ways.

Although the inquiry has elicited important facts with reference to the mind, it has not yet reached the scientific stage of certainty which would entitle it to be usefully brought before one of our Sections. I will, therefore, confine myself to pointing out the direction in which scientific investigation can legitimately advance. If telepathy take place we have two physical facts—the physical change in the brain of A, the suggester, and the analogous physical change in the brain of B, the recipient of the suggestion. Between these two physical events there must exist a train of physical causes. Whenever the connecting sequence of intermediate causes begins to be revealed, the inquiry will then come within the range of one of the Sections of the British Association. Such a sequence can only occur through an intervening medium. All the phenomena of the universe are presumably in some way continuous, and it is unscientific to call in the aid of mysterious agencies when, with every fresh advance in knowledge, it is shown that ether vibrations have powers and attributes abundantly equal to any demand—even to the transmission of thought. It is supposed by some physiologists that the essential cells of nerves do not actually touch, but are separated by a narrow gap which widens in sleep, while it narrows almost to extinction during mental activity. This condition is so singularly like that of a Branly or Lodge coherer as to suggest a further analogy.

The structure of brain and nerve being similar, it is conceivable there may be present masses of such nerve coherers in the brain whose special function it may be to receive impulses brought from without through the connecting sequence of ether waves of appropriate order of magnitude. Röntgen has familiarized us with an order of vibrations of extreme minuteness compared with the smallest waves with which we have hitherto been acquainted, and of dimensions comparable with the distances between the centers of the atoms of which the material universe is built up; and there is no reason to suppose that we have here reached the limit of frequency. It is known that the action of thought is accompanied by certain molecular movements in the brain, and here we have physical vibrations capable, from their extreme minuteness, of acting direct on individual molecules, while their rapidity approaches that of the internal and external movements of the atoms themselves.

Confirmation of telepathic phenomena is afforded by many converging experiments and by many spontaneous occurrences only thus intelligible. The most varied proof, perhaps, is drawn from analysis of the subconscious workings of the mind, when these, whether by accident or design, are brought into conscious survey. Evidence of a region below the threshold of consciousness has been presented, since its first inception, in the *Proceedings of the Society for Psychical Research*; and its various aspects are being interpreted and welded into a comprehensive whole by the pertinacious genius of F. W. H. Myers. Concurrently, our knowledge of the facts in this obscure region has received valuable additions at the hands of laborers in other countries. To mention a few names out of many, the observations of Richet, Pierre Janet and Binet (in France), of Breuer and Freud (in Austria), of William James (in America), have strik-

ingly illustrated the extent to which patient experimentation can probe subliminal processes, and can thus learn the lessons of alternating personalities and abnormal states. Whilst it is clear that our knowledge of subconscious mentation is still to be developed, we must beware of rashly assuming that all variations from the normal waking condition are necessarily morbid. The human race has reached no fixed or changeless ideal; in every direction there is evolution as well as disintegration. It would be hard to find instances of more rapid progress, moral and physical, than in certain important cases of cure by suggestion—again to cite a few names out of many—by Liébeault, Bernheim, the late Auguste Voisin, Bérillon (in France), Schrenck-Notzing (in Germany), Forel (in Switzerland), van Eeden (in Holland), Wetterstrand (in Sweden), Milne-Bramwell and Lloyd Tuckey (in England). This is not the place for details, but the *vis medicatrix* thus evoked, as it were, from the depths of the organism, is of good omen for the upward evolution of mankind.

A formidable range of phenomena must be scientifically sifted before we effectually grasp a faculty so strange, so bewildering, and for ages so inscrutable, as the direct action of mind on mind. This delicate task needs a rigorous employment of the method of exclusion—a constant setting aside of irrelevant phenomena that could be explained by known causes, including those far too familiar causes, conscious and unconscious fraud. The inquiry unites the difficulties inherent in all experimentation connected with *mind*, with tangled human temperaments and with observations dependent less on automatic record than on personal testimony. But difficulties are things to be overcome even in the elusory branch of research known as Experimental Psychology. It has been characteristic of the leaders among the group of inquirers constituting

the Society for Psychical Research to combine critical and negative work with work leading to positive discovery. To the penetration and scrupulous fair-mindedness of Professor Henry Sidgwick and of the late Edmund Gurney is largely due the establishment of canons of evidence in psychical research, which strengthen while they narrow the path of subsequent explorers. To the detective genius of Dr. Richard Hodgson we owe a convincing demonstration of the narrow limits of human continuous observation.

It has been said that 'Nothing worth the proving can be proved, nor yet disproved.' True though this may have been in the past, it is true no longer. The science of our century has forged weapons of observation and analysis by which the veriest tyro may profit. Science has trained and fashioned the average mind into habits of exactitude and disciplined perception, and in so doing has fortified itself for tasks higher, wider, and incomparably more wonderful than even the wisest among our ancestors imagined. Like the souls in Plato's myth that follow the chariot of Zeus, it has ascended to a point of vision far above the earth. It is henceforth open to science to transcend all we now think we know of matter, and to gain new glimpses of a profounder scheme of Cosmic Law.

An eminent predecessor in his chair declared that "by an intellectual necessity he crossed the boundary of experimental evidence, and discerned in that matter, which we in our ignorance of its latent powers, and notwithstanding our professed reverence for its Creator, have hitherto covered with opprobrium, the potency and promise of all terrestrial life." I should prefer to reverse the apothegm, and to say that in life I see the promise and potency of all forms of matter.

In old Egyptian days a well-known inscription was carved over the portal of the

temple of Isis: "I am whatever hath been, is, or ever will be; and my veil no man hath yet lifted." Not thus do modern seekers after truth confront nature—the word that stands for the baffling mysteries of the universe. Steadily, unflinchingly, we strive to pierce the inmost heart of Nature, from what she is to reconstruct what she has been, and to prophesy what she yet shall be. Veil after veil we have lifted, and her face grows more beautiful, august and wonderful, with every barrier that is withdrawn.

WILLIAM CROOKES.

#### RECENT ADVANCES IN MALACOLOGY.

WE have received lately, though the work has been some time issued, the second Lieferung of Bergh's Malacological Researches on the collections made by Semper in the Philippines.\* The fasciculus in question treats of the *Pleurobranchidæ* in the masterly manner and with all the wealth of anatomical detail and illustration which this author has taught us to expect from him. The text is devoted to an exhaustive anatomical account of *Oscanius*, beginning with the Mediterranean type *O. membranaceus*, *Oscaniopsis* and *Oscaniella* Bergh, new genera, the first exclusively Indo-chinese and the second chiefly so, but having one Antillean representative. The plates include full data on two species of the eastern United States, *Pleurobranchæa tarda* Verrill and *P. obesa* Verrill, the genus *Koonsia*, originally proposed for the latter, being regarded as identical with *Pleurobranchæa* by Bergh.

A very full and useful monograph of the *Dreissensidæ* of the Palæarctic region has been published by N. Andrusov in the Russian language,† the plates of which have

\* Reisen im Archipel der Philippinen von C. Semper. Bd. VII., IVte Abth. Die Pleurobranchiden von Dr. Rudolph Bergh, Wiesbaden, 1897.

† Travaux de la Soc. des Naturalistes de St. Petersburg. Sect. Géol. et Min., Vol. XXV., 4to, 1898, avec 20 planches phot.